

Weymouth, fully three miles away, where there are a few scattered plants all of which for at least a number of years have borne pink flowers. The white form shows no constant differences from the type except in color. The petals are not greenish nor creamy, but a very pure white, and the brown markings usually found at the "eye" of the pink flowers are wanting in the white form the centre of which is a delicate green or yellow color. The plants seem larger and more vigorous than those of the type, but this is probably due to more favorable conditions for growth. On two sides of the large pond the white flowers are massed so closely together that when seen from the street they bring to mind a field of daisies in early summer. —ALICE G. CLARK, East Weymouth, Massachusetts.

## REMARKS ON RHODE ISLAND PLANTS.

FREDERICK S. BEATTIE.

THE following statements apply to collections in Rhode Island during 1904.

*Microstylis ophioglossoides*, Nutt. — Collected only in Exeter by Prof. W. W. Bailey, about thirty-five years ago, and credited to him in Bennett's List. I found the species on July 30 at South Kingston. Five plants only appeared, in a low, gravelly swamp, in company with *Habenaria ciliaris*, R. Br., *H. blephariglottis*, Torr., *Gaultheria procumbens*, L., and *Oxycoccus palustris*, Pers. They were growing scattered in beds of a *Polytrichum*, a preference noted in case of some plants of the species collected on July 8, at Fort Kent, Maine.

*Taraxacum erythrospermum*, Andr. — Credited to Lincoln by Mr. J. F. Collins (RHODORA, V, 291). On May 29 I collected the species in excellent fruit at Sneece Pond, and on May 30 at Diamond Hill, both in the town of Cumberland. At each locality the red-seeded species was abundant in open woods, on hillsides, principally, and ledges, not venturing into the open at all; while *T. officinale* appeared to keep carefully out of the woods, growing only in the open. About June 11 I found a single plant of *T. erythrospermum*, in good fruit, by the railroad track in East Providence.

*Lilium tigrinum*, Andr. — This species is new to the state. It is well established in Lincoln, about the quarries at Limerock, growing fairly thickly here and there by roadsides, generally in the shade



and often far from dwellings. Britton and Brown (Ill. Fl. I, 419) state that bulblets are produced in the axils of the upper leaves. The plants of this locality, on August 7, were bearing bulblets in leaves halfway down the stem, and not rarely still lower.

*Tanacetum vulgare*, L., var. *crispum*, DC. — Already credited to the state by Bennett. It grows more abundantly at Limerock, Lincoln, than does the typical species; in fact, about the quarries I had difficulty in finding the typical form.

*Spiraea sorbifolia*, L. — Occurs in Lincoln, in a meadow east of Butterfly Factory. It was originally planted, but has spread under a stone wall into the meadow, and persists after five years of autumnal mowing.

*Ornithogalum umbellatum*, L. — Occurs in Lincoln about Butterfly Factory, in ditches by the roadside, and in meadows, though rarely blossoming in the latter situation where cropped by cattle.

*Sedum acre*, L. — Reported in past years by Prof. Bailey from Butterfly Factory, Lincoln. It now extends for over a mile westward, and at least two miles northward, to the east also over a mile, on stone walls, ledges, and in meadows far from the road.

*Vinca minor*, L. — Established in ditches along roadsides, and on rocky banks, between Butterfly Factory and Limerock, Lincoln. A very common creeper. Mr. R. L. Bowen reports it from Coventry, where a few roots, originally planted by children about a play house in open woods, have made a colony over ten feet across. The species has not been credited to our state by Mr. E. F. Williams (RHODORA, IV, 17). It evidently has gained a firm foothold in Lincoln.

*Trillium erythrocarpum*, Michx. — I collected a specimen of this on May 21 in Gloucester which possessed two stems proceeding from the same corm. Furthermore, on the flower of one of the two twin-stems, one of the sepals was enlarged to a length five-sixths that of the ordinary leaves, the shape of this sepal also approximating that of a leaf, rather than that of a sepal. While at Rowe Pond, Somerset Co., Maine, about July 1, with Mr. J. F. Collins, I noticed that twin-stems from a corm of this species were the rule. Observations which I made showed that about fourteen out of nineteen plants had them. As far as I could determine from the withered, persistent sepals, however, there was no approach to phyllody.

BROWN UNIVERSITY, PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND.

*Vol. 7, no. 73, including pages 1 to 20, was issued 26 January, 1905.*